

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA**

**DIVISIONAL  
STATISTICS**

**1970**

**COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS  
ADELAIDE**

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## INTRODUCTION

Existing official statistics of South Australia are made available to the public in a number of ways viz.

- (1) as part of Australian publications issued by the Central Office of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics,
- (2) in publications of the South Australian branch of the Bureau and
- (3) in response to enquiries, both personal and in writing, addressed to the Information Service of the Adelaide office of the Bureau.

A brief description of the purposes and potential uses of the various publications of the South Australian office, together with a list of available publications, is contained in "Appendix A" at the end of this publication.

2. This new publication "Divisional Statistics" is designed to meet the need for information concerning various areas of the State. This first issue contains an explanation of the concepts and criteria adopted in determining the respective statistical divisions and subdivisions together with a limited range of statistics sufficient to portray the main characteristics of the people who live in, and the activities of each such area. It is intended that subsequent issues will include an expanded range of statistics for each such division and subdivision together with certain details for local government areas and urban areas.

3. To date South Australian statistics have appeared at various times under two different sets of statistical divisions. Details of the origin, basis and statistical uses of such divisions are given in "Appendix B".

4. It is most desirable that statistical division boundaries remain constant over as long a period as possible in order that changes over time of each variable may be measured for such constant areas. However the differential rate of growth of several statistical divisions since the last significant change of boundaries was made has been such as to render the existing divisions somewhat unsuitable for the purposes for which they were designed. In addition changes in the demands for statistics over any significant period themselves suggest a review of the extent to which existing divisions adequately meeting these demands.

5. Further, in the 1966 Population Census a new Australian concept of a capital city statistical division was adopted. The Adelaide Statistical Division so constituted embraced the whole of the previous Metropolitan Area Statistical Division plus a sizeable portion of the former Central Division. The resulting need for an examination to determine whether the remainder of the Central Division was suitable as a division acted as a catalyst to promote the general revision of the whole structure as envisaged in paragraph 4.

6. This revision of necessity embraced a study of the concepts and criteria to be adopted in the determination of the boundaries as well as the determination itself.

7. The new statistical divisions have been designed to represent closely allied and meaningful areas of production and community of interest. Homogeneity and community of interest have always been regarded, somewhat loosely perhaps, as the basis of determining boundaries of divisions and these are still regarded as key determinants. However, an attempt has been made on

this occasion to give a more precise meaning to the terms used and in this process differential living zones, patterns of retail shopping, location and nature of industry, transport routes, provincial newspaper distribution, coverage of provincial radio and television stations, spheres of activity of cultural groups and sporting associations were all considered as relevant in the determination of these relationships.

8. Where there existed within a statistical division important regions of similar activity, association, interaction, production or topographical and or climatical features, and these regions were such that useful statistics could be made available for them, subdivisions were introduced. The statistical subdivisions therefore provide some further degree of homogeneity or community of interest than was possible at the division level.<sup>(1)</sup> In the Adelaide Statistical Division provision has also been made for study of possible redevelopment of the capital city by the adoption of a City Subdivision and an inner ring of two further subdivisions.

9. Because the boundaries of divisions and subdivisions have been chosen to produce optimum homogeneity and community of interest using a number of variables as criteria it follows that there will be some overlap of certain of these variables over the respective boundaries. Sometimes, in the fixing of boundaries in divisions, certain factors such as topography and climate have been considered to outweigh similarity of production in adjacent areas.<sup>(2)</sup> In such cases however, totals for the whole area of similar production can be obtained by aggregating figures for adjoining subdivisions.

10. The fact that the capital city of Adelaide acts as a unifying influence for the remainder of the old Central Division, left after the formation of the Adelaide Statistical Division, suggests that this area should be considered as constituting a single division (with the same five subdivisions which now appear as parts of three divisions). However, the heterogeneous nature of most of the other variables referred to in paragraph 8., added to the fact that one large area was an island, promoted the decision to create three separate divisions each with some reasonable measure of homogeneity. Again, as for adjoining subdivisions with similar production, it is quite simple to obtain figures for a single "division" by the aggregation of figures for the five relevant subdivisions.

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(1) For example, the Division of Murray has a reasonably similar climate and topography throughout, but agricultural production is varied: at subdivision level production can be grouped meaningfully with irrigated fruit predominating in the Upper Murray, dairying in the Lower Murray and cereals/sheep in Mallee.

(2) For example, the Northern Ranges Subdivision of the Mount Lofty Ranges Division and the Upper Murray Subdivision of the Murray Division together produce in excess of 90 per cent of the State's grape harvest, yet Northern Ranges has a rainfall of approximately 20 inches per annum and a much cooler climate than the generally hot, dry climate of the flat Upper Murray where irrigation supplements the rainfall of approximately 10 inches per annum and makes such production possible. Although there is a community of interest between these subdivisions, arising not only from contiguity but the vertically integrated nature of the wine industry and the not uncommon movement of the product of the group between areas over the several years of processing into wine, other factors have been considered more important in determining where the division boundaries should fall.

11. Where practicable, whole local government areas are embraced in divisions and subdivisions. Apart from the fact that such areas are a recognised part of the administrative structure of the State for which statistics should, and can be, prepared, this generally accepted practice facilitates the aggregation of such statistics in a hierarchical structure rising from local government area to whole State through subdivision and division sub-totals. In this redesign of divisions there have only been four exceptions to this practice,<sup>(3)</sup> and in the determination of subdivision boundaries within the Adelaide Statistical Division five further splits<sup>(4)</sup> were found necessary in maximising homogeneity.

12. Descriptions of the topography, rainfall, vegetation and soils of the new statistical divisions and subdivisions<sup>(5)</sup> are given on pages 9 to 15, a list of the divisions and subdivisions is given in Table 1, and their boundaries are indicated on the accompanying map.

13. Apart from major changes in relevant local government area boundaries, for which special provision will, of necessity, have to be made, it is considered that the statistical division and subdivision boundaries now adopted should be able to be retained without major changes for a period of fifteen to twenty years (by which time factors such as the relative inequality of growth of the various divisions and subdivisions which were important in occasioning this review of the divisional structure will probably again necessitate further variations).

14. Where in the past statistics have been presented on a local government area basis, as for example with population and housing statistics, direct comparison of division and subdivision statistics with previously published figures will generally be possible, in areas outside the Adelaide Statistical Division, by aggregation of the relevant local government area figures. In the five instances in the Adelaide Statistical Division where local government areas have been split in forming subdivisions, estimates for some series are available in this office.

15. Wherever practicable, the new divisions and subdivisions will be used for the presentation of official area statistics in future publications.

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(3) These exceptions are:

- (a) Those occasioned by delimitation of the Adelaide Statistical Division for which the State planning authorities boundaries were regarded as very persuasive viz. District Councils of Meadows, Mudla Wirra and Willunga.
- (b) That in the Northern Division where the need to embrace Whyalla (an isolated local governing area, City of Whyalla, surrounded by non-incorporated areas) led to the acceptance of the nearest available easily determined boundary viz. the Eyre Highway from near Port Augusta to near Kimba.

(4) Cities of Burnside, Enfield, Salisbury and West Torrens; District Council of Meadows.

(5) For the Adelaide Statistical Division a description of the whole division only is given as it is considered that these subdivisions are too small to warrant separate descriptions.

16. More detailed descriptions of the various boundaries, details of series for which further statistics are available by divisions and subdivisions, and further information concerning such areas generally may be obtained by contacting the Information Service (telephone 28 9911).

17. These statistical divisions and subdivisions will be adopted for the publication of official statistics from 1 January 1971.

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21 December 1970



## DESCRIPTIONS OF DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS

### ADELAIDE STATISTICAL DIVISION

The Adelaide Statistical Division embraces the centre of population, secondary industry and commerce of the State. It is bounded on the west by the sea, the north by the Gawler River and the east and south by the Mount Lofty Ranges.

Soils are mainly hard red duplex soils (red-brown earths) but there are areas of hard yellow duplex soils (podzolic soils) in the cooler hills east of the city and hard brown calcareous earths on the plains north of the city. A large part of the area of the division has been cleared for urban and agricultural purposes. In the areas not cleared natural vegetation varies from open woodland of the savannah forest type (peppermint and blue gum) on the plains and lower foothills to stringy bark in the higher ranges. Rainfall varies considerably throughout the division with average annual falls of 16 inches to 20 inches on the plains to the north and west of the city and along the coastal fringe to the south. Recordings are generally between 21 inches and 27 inches in the foothills to the south-east of the city, and in the northern and southern sections of the hills increasing to 30 inches or more with a maximum of approximately 47 inches at Stirling in the highest part of the ranges.

Rural activity is largely confined to the outer areas of this division with emphasis on those products which are consumed by the city dweller e.g. milk, vegetables and fruit with areas of vineyards to the south.

### CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION

#### Central Plains Statistical Subdivision

This subdivision comprises upper Yorke Peninsula and the area to the north of the Adelaide Plains. The country is mainly flat to undulating although in the central regions the Hummock Range rises to about 1,000 ft.

The soils are sandy surfaced brown calcareous earths (mallee soils), except near the ranges in the eastern and central regions where hard duplex soils (red-brown earths) and cracking clays are present. Natural vegetation consists of various mallee eucalypts, shrubs and grasses interspersed with native pine, dryland teatree and in the moister parts some river red gums. Average rainfall varies between 12 and 20 inches with the lower falls in the coastal region joining St Vincent and Spencer Gulfs.

Considerable areas of wheat and barley are grown and sheep (for both meat and wool production) is the main form of livestock carried. Apart from a large fertiliser industry there is little manufacturing activity in the area.

#### Yorke Statistical Subdivision

Yorke Subdivision is made up of the southern and central areas of Yorke Peninsula. The countryside is mainly flat to undulating and is predominantly arable.

Brown calcareous earths (mallee soils) and shallow loams on limestone predominate in this area but calcareous sands are found on the foot of the peninsula and hard red duplex soils in the north-central portion. Natural vegetation consists of various types of mallee eucalypts, shrubs and grasses. Native pine and broombush are interspersed in some areas, while dryland teatree and other small shrubs are found in association with the mallee in the southern part of the subdivision. Annual rainfall ranges between 12 and 20 inches with the majority of the subdivision receiving an average of more than 14 inches.

This is essentially a cereal, wool and prime lambs producing district with some diversification into cattle and pigs.

#### KANGAROO ISLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION

In addition to Kangaroo Island itself this division includes a few small unincorporated islands around its coastline.

Soils are mainly gravelly, hard yellow duplex soils with calcareous sands and shallow red-brown sandy soils on limestone along the southern coast. Natural vegetation consists of mallee, sheoak, teatree, wattle, honeysuckle and yacca. Average rainfall varies from 30 inches on the western end of the plateau to 18 inches in the Kingscote area.

Sheep is the main industry of this division with prime lambs and meat cattle also being significant; some cereals are also grown in the drier areas. Fishing, both commercial and recreational, is an important industry in this area. The entire western end of the division is one of Australia's largest flora and fauna reserves.

#### MOUNT LOFTY RANGES STATISTICAL DIVISION

##### Northern Ranges Statistical Subdivision

The range country from south of the Barossa Valley through to Clare constitutes this subdivision which varies in width from 10 to 20 miles. Throughout the subdivision there are extensive areas of steep hills which run roughly north and south.

The hills regions have large areas of shallow soils and rocky outcrops while the valleys consist mostly of hard red duplex soils (red-brown earths) but there are useful and interesting areas of other soils as well. In the areas which have not been cleared, the natural vegetation consists of savannah woodland, principally blue gum with sheoak on the drier ridges. Average rainfall varies between 14 and 26 inches with the higher falls in the Clare-Watervale and the Lyndoch-Angaston areas.

The Barossa Valley and Clare-Watervale areas are intensively planted to vineyards and their produce is made into wine and spirits by wineries which are mostly located in this subdivision - the area produces more than half the wine manufactured in the State. The remaining area of this subdivision is devoted to cereal growing and sheep farming.

### Southern Ranges Statistical Subdivision

This subdivision comprises the hills stretching from just south of the Barossa Valley through to the coast bordering the Indian Ocean; the western lakes district of Lake Alexandrina is also included. Throughout, the topography is characterised by steep hills and undulating country.

Soils consist of a variety of hard yellow duplex soils including iron-stone gravelly forms, deep leached sands and hard red duplex soils in the range areas; brown calcareous earths are located in the lakes district. Natural vegetation includes river red gum, stringy bark, blue gum, peppermint, sheoak and many types of shrubs and grasses. Intensive pine plantations have replaced large areas of natural forest. The region receives a higher annual average rainfall than most of the State (ranging from 13 inches in the south to 40 inches along the western border).

In the northern part of the subdivision orchards and milk cattle are important while most of the southern districts are devoted to meat production. The subdivision supports a number of secondary industries, most of which process farm products.

### MURRAY STATISTICAL DIVISION

#### Upper Murray Statistical Subdivision

Extending from the Eudunda Range eastward to the South Australia-Victoria border the Upper Murray Subdivision includes the plains adjacent to the Eudunda Range, the areas through which the upper part of the River Murray flows and the typical mallee country to the south of the river.

Soils are sandy brown calcareous earths (mallee soils) although near the River Murray there are shallow brown soils over limestone and grey clays along the river flats. Natural vegetation is predominantly mallee eucalypt, acacia and dryland teatree with scattered patches of native pine and sheoak. Average rainfall varies between 8 and 19 inches with the higher falls occurring in the extreme west of the subdivision near the Eudunda Range.

Irrigation areas are scattered along the River Murray, in many cases extending no further than 2 or 3 miles from the river. These areas contain extensive orchards, both citrus and stone fruits, and produce over half the State's total production of these items. Large areas are also planted with vines, the grapes from which are used mainly in the production of wines and brandy with the remainder being dried. Cereals are grown in the mallee region to the south of the river and in the area adjacent to the Eudunda Range while sheep raising is spread throughout the subdivision. Industry in the subdivision is largely confined to processing the agricultural produce of the river area e.g. wineries, fruit canning, fruit packing.

#### Lower Murray Statistical Subdivision

This subdivision comprises the lower reaches of the River Murray: the north-western side of the area is made up of the steep slopes of the ranges as they fall away to the river, while the remainder is more typically mallee and undulating. Most of the ninety mile long lagoon known as the Coorong makes up the south-western boundary.

Soils are mainly brown calcareous earths with deep leached sands in the south and dark clay soils along the river flats. Natural vegetation is mainly mallee eucalypt, broombush and native pine together with shrubs and grasses. Average rainfall varies between 11 and 16 inches, the rainfall becoming higher nearer the sea.

There are large numbers of dairy cattle concentrated on the lower reaches of the River Murray and the reclaimed river flats. In the balance of the subdivision, cereal crops tend to be grown mainly on the western side of the river with sheep grazing predominating on the eastern side. Secondary industry is mainly confined to factories processing the agricultural products of the area e.g. milk processing, butter manufacturing, flour milling, but there is some production of agricultural implements.

#### Mallee Statistical Subdivision

Falling entirely between the River Murray and the South Australia-Victoria border this area is typically mallee and gently undulating, while the south-eastern corner forms part of the Ninety Mile Plain.

The soils consist of sandy brown calcareous earths with light drifty brown sand rises interspersed with sharper rises; there are some sandy duplex soils and deep leached sands in the south. Natural vegetation is mainly mallee eucalypt, dwarf native pine, wattle and broombush together with shrubs and grasses. Average rainfall varies between 10 and 17 inches with rainfall being less reliable in the north of the subdivision.

The northern areas are devoted to wheatgrowing and sheep farming, while barley is also grown in the southern areas.

### SOUTH EAST STATISTICAL DIVISION

#### Upper South East Statistical Subdivision

The region between the coast and the South Australia-Victoria border with the northern boundary near Coonalpyn and the southern boundary just north of Penola constitutes the Upper South East Subdivision. The area is characterised by many dunes and ridges that generally lie parallel to the coast.

Deep leached sands are associated with the dunes of the north while in the south there are considerable areas of dark clay soils. The subdivision encompasses a large part of the "ninety mile desert" scheme where previously inferior sandy yellow duplex soils have been changed to highly productive soils by the use of superphosphate and trace elements. Natural vegetation consists of heath, mallee eucalypt, yacca, dwarf honeysuckle and broombush in the north grading through to red, blue, pink and swamp gum in the south. In the north the rainfall varies between 16 and 20 inches with a gradual increase to 24 inches in the south.

The country is mainly devoted to grazing with sheep distributed throughout and cattle concentrated in the higher rainfall areas to the south. Crops are more important in the drier northern area where wheat, barley and considerable quantities of oats are grown. Crayfishing is also carried out in the coastal waters adjoining this subdivision.

### Lower South East Statistical Subdivision

The south-east corner of the State, south of Penola, forms this subdivision. The country is generally undulating but interspersed with ranges of low hills which run parallel to parts of the coastline.

Considerable areas of dark clay soils occupy the plains between the ranges. As there is virtually no natural drainage, extensive artificial drainage has been necessary to reduce the level of the water table to permit cropping and the cultivation of pasture. The natural vegetation consists of red, blue and swamp gum with native grasses. Average rainfall varies from 24 inches in the north through to 31 inches in the extreme south.

With its high rainfall and fertile soils, the majority of this area has been sown to pasture, making year-round grazing possible. This has led to the development of substantial fat lamb, beef, dairying and dairy products industries. The sawmills and paper and by-products factories in this subdivision use large quantities of softwood which comes from the extensively planted *pinus radiata* forests of the area. In the coastal waters, crayfishing is an important industry.

## EYRE STATISTICAL DIVISION

### Upper Eyre Statistical Subdivision

The Upper Eyre Subdivision embraces the northern and north-western parts of Eyre Peninsula. In the main the land is gently undulating and interspersed with granite hills; in the central part there is an area of sand ridges and flats.

Soils vary between red-brown sand on limestone in the south-west to brown sands in the central areas and sandy brown calcareous earths over the remainder. Natural vegetation consists of mallee eucalypt, broombush, saltbush, bluebush, and isolated areas of sheoak. Average rainfall varies between 11 inches near Ceduna to 16 inches near Mount Cooper in the south-west.

The area under cultivation is devoted exclusively to the growing of cereal crops and pastures for grazing sheep.

### Lower Eyre Statistical Subdivision

This, the largest subdivision, takes in the lower part of Eyre Peninsula and the islands adjacent thereto. There are several ranges of hills in the subdivision with peaks ranging in height from 500 feet to 1625 feet. Along the west coast, large areas are taken up by salt lakes.

Soils vary considerably, with red-brown sands on limestone in the west and sandy yellow duplex soils (red-brown earths) in the east, brown sands in the centre and brown calcareous earths in the north-east. Natural vegetation is mainly mallee eucalypt and broombush with shrubs and grasses, but there are areas of sugar gum with bottle brush, heath and acacia along with isolated red gums. While average rainfall varies between 11 and 24 inches, the majority of the subdivision receives less than 20 inches.

Cereal crops dominate the subdivision's production with nearly a million acres sown, while sheep are raised, both for wool and prime lamb markets. Fishing is a major industry in the subdivision with tuna being the most important catch. Port Lincoln, the largest town in the subdivision, provides bulk handling facilities to dispose of the crops, a large abattoirs to facilitate the processing of export lambs and a fish cannery.

## NORTHERN STATISTICAL DIVISION

### Spencer Statistical Subdivision

This subdivision is split by the upper portion of Spencer Gulf. The country to the west of the Gulf is arid and unsuitable for agriculture while the eastern portion consists of coastal plains and the southern regions of the Flinders Ranges. Throughout, the area varies from flat to quite hilly country.

Soils range from brown calcareous earths and crusty red duplex soils in the area west of Spencer Gulf to brown calcareous earths, hard red duplex soils, crusty red duplex soils and shallow compact loams in the east. The vegetation west of the Gulf consists of scattered mulga with saltbush and bluebush, while in the eastern portion patches of savannah woodland are present. Average rainfall varies between 10 and 20 inches, with the higher falls occurring on the slopes of the Flinders Ranges.

The subdivision contains the "industrial triangle" of Port Pirie, Port Augusta and Whyalla. Port Pirie is the site of the world's largest zinc smelter, which treats lead, silver and zinc ores from Broken Hill in New South Wales. A large power station is located at Port Augusta. At Whyalla the blast furnaces and steel works are fed by iron ore mined in the Middleback Ranges at Iron Monarch and Iron Baron, which also fall within the subdivision, while the shipyards are the largest in Australia where ships of over 50,000 tons have been constructed. Cereal growing is confined to the eastern portion of the subdivision. The main livestock is sheep with a few cattle and pigs carried on some farms in the southern districts.

### Frome Statistical Subdivision

Comprising the undulating country to the south of the Flinders Ranges, as well as the southern parts of the ranges, this area is generally hilly in the south grading through to some steep slopes in the north of the subdivision.

Soils vary from hard red duplex soils (brown earths) and brown calcareous earths (mallee soils) in the southern and western regions to areas of very little topsoil in the northern parts. Some wetter areas in the south have scattered savannah woodland (native pine) as natural vegetation while in the southern parts of the Flinders Ranges there are patches of eucalypt trees. Much of the region is open shrubby plains. Average rainfall varies between 10 and 20 inches with the lower falls in the extreme northern and eastern parts of the subdivision.

The subdivision is rural in character with sheep as the predominant livestock. Crop growing is limited to the more climatically favourable southern and western regions.



### FAR NORTH STATISTICAL DIVISION

The Far North Statistical Division is the largest in the State covering some 320,000 square miles or more than 84% of the total area of the State. The whole area is fairly flat with low mountain ranges in three or four places.

No part of the division receives more than an average annual rainfall of 8 inches; large areas receive no useful falls for very long periods and high daytime temperatures experienced over a large part of the year cause rapid surface evaporation. As a result, this region cannot support agriculture to any extent, but an area of more than 100 million acres is leased for pastoral purposes and carries over 100,000 beef cattle and one million sheep.

The soils are varied in character, sometimes capable of growing vegetation but unproductive in the absence of adequate rainfall. In this division are found the thin calcareous loam soils of the Nullarbor Plains, the desert sand hills, the gibber deserts, the sand plains and the spinifex areas. The native vegetation consists of those shrubby species which have become adapted to the climatic conditions of the region. The trees are scattered mulga with some native pines on the hills and areas of saltbush and bluebush. Large areas in the north-west and north-east are almost devoid of vegetation, being merely sand or gibber deserts.

The State's major fuel supplies come from this area. Sub-bituminous coal is mined by the open-cut method at Leigh Creek and almost the entire output of the field is used at the Port Augusta powerhouse to generate electricity. From Gidgealpa in the north-east, natural gas is piped to Adelaide for use by the Electricity Trust, the S.A. Gas Co. and other commercial interests.

NOTE: For a more detailed description of the soils in the various divisions and subdivisions, see "Soils of South Australia" in the South Australian Year Book 1969.



## EXPLANATORY NOTES

Explanatory notes and definitions necessary for the interpretation of the statistics contained in this bulletin are set out below.

### 1 POPULATION

Figures shown for 30 June 1966 were obtained from the Population Census, 1966; figures for subsequent years are estimates (at 30 June) and have been derived from the results of that Census plus subsequent natural increase and recorded net overseas and interstate migration since that Census. These estimates for the years 1967 to 1970 are subject to revision when the population is determined at the 1971 Census.

### 2 WORK FORCE : INDUSTRY GROUPS

For the purposes of the 1966 Population Census, the work force was defined as including all persons who were working at (or temporarily absent from) a job or business of any kind, or who did any work at all for payment or profit in the week prior to the census, or who were actively seeking work. Persons in the work force were allocated to an industry according to the nature of the business in which they were mainly engaged during the week preceding the census.

Industry is defined as any single branch of productive activity, trade, or service. All persons engaged in any such branch of economic activity are classified to the particular branch in question, irrespective of their own personal occupation within the industry. For example, a carpenter working for a retail store is classified to the industry of his employer, that is, Commerce.

All figures exclude full-blood Aborigines.

### 3 PRIVATE DWELLINGS

Figures shown for 30 June 1966 were obtained from the Population Census of that year which embraced all dwelling units including shares of premises, caretakers quarters, etc. Figures for subsequent years are estimates (at 30 June) and have been derived from the results of that Census and recorded particulars of subsequent completions, conversions and demolitions of houses and flats only. These estimates for the years 1967 to 1970 are subject to revision when results of the 1971 Population Census are available.

### 4 RURAL INDUSTRY

A Rural Holding is one of one acre or more used for the production of agricultural products or the raising of livestock.

Persons Working on Holdings: excludes seasonal and casual workers.

Meat Cattle are those cattle kept mainly for the production of meat.

Milk Cattle are those kept mainly for the production of milk or cream for sale.

Pasture relates to that area of lucerne, clovers (all kinds), rye grasses (all kinds), cocksfoot, fescue, paspalum, phalaris, primrose, sudan and veldt used for grazing only (areas of these cut for hay, green fodder or ensilage, or harvested for seed, are classified as area under crop).

## 5 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

A Factory is defined as an establishment in which four or more persons are employed or where power driven machinery is used in any manufacturing, repairing, or assembling process other than production of electricity and gas. Defence and weapons research establishments are excluded.

Persons Employed: Factory employment during the year ended 30 June is calculated by reducing the average number working in the factories (irrespective of the period of operation) to the equivalent number working for a full year. Factory employment figures include proprietors who work in their own businesses but exclude those persons engaged in selling or distribution.

Salaries and Wages Paid: excludes drawings by working proprietors.

Costs of Production: These items include the value, in the usual sense, of materials used, stores used, containers, tools replaced, materials used in repairs to plant, and the cost of power, light, lubricants and water used. The "materials" item, in general, does not include the value of customers' articles or materials repaired, assembled or treated by the factory.

Value of Output is the value of the goods manufactured or their value after passing through the particular process of manufacture and includes the amount received for repair work, work done on commission, and receipts for other factory work. The basis of valuation of the output is the selling value of the goods at the factory exclusive of all delivery costs and charges and excise duties but inclusive of bounty and subsidy payments to the manufacturer of the finished article.

Value of Production is the value added to materials by the process of manufacture. Separate figures for value of production are not included in this bulletin; however, they may be calculated from the tables by deducting from the Value of Output the total "Costs of Production".

### Groupings of Classes

#### Non-metallic, Mineral and Chemical Products

Includes - Treatment of non-metalliferous mine and quarry products.  
Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.  
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, oils, grease.

#### Basic and Fabricated Metal Products

##### Textiles and Clothing

Includes - Textile and textile goods.  
Clothing.

##### Food and Drink

##### Timber, Furniture and Paper Products

Includes - Sawmills, joinery, boxes, etc.  
Furniture, bedding, etc.  
Paper, stationery, printing, bookbinding.

##### Other Manufactured Products

Includes - Precious metals, jewellery, plate.  
Skins and leather (not clothing and footwear).  
Rubber.  
Musical instruments.  
Miscellaneous products.

## 6 LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

In the Adelaide Statistical Division financial statistics have been published for groups of subdivisions (other than the City Statistical Subdivision) rather than provide estimates for parts of local government areas.

Roads and Bridges Expenditure includes construction (but not maintenance) expenditure by Highways Department.

Health Expenditure includes contributions to hospitals, upkeep of cemeteries, garbage collection and disposal, etc.

## 7 SYMBOLS USED

Throughout this bulletin the following symbols have been used -

p - preliminary.

n.a. - not available.

- nil, or less than half final digit shown.

## 8 ROUNDING OF FIGURES

Where figures in this publication have been rounded, any discrepancies between the totals shown and the sums of the component items are due to rounding.





TABLE 1 - STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

<u>STATISTICAL DIVISION</u>	<u>Subdivision</u>
ADELAIDE	1.0 City
	1.1 Inner Western
	1.2 Inner Eastern
	1.3 North Eastern Suburban
	1.4 Eastern Suburban
	1.5 South Eastern Hills
	1.6 South Western Coastal
	1.7 Western Suburban
	1.8 North Western Suburban
	1.9 Para
CENTRAL	2.1 Central Plains
	2.2 Yorke
KANGAROO ISLAND	- -
MOUNT LOFTY RANGES	4.1 Northern Ranges
	4.2 Southern Ranges
MURRAY	5.1 Upper Murray
	5.2 Lower Murray
	5.3 Mallee
SOUTH EAST	6.1 Upper South East
	6.2 Lower South East
EYRE	7.1 Upper Eyre
	7.2 Lower Eyre
NORTHERN	8.1 Spencer
	8.2 Frome
FAR NORTH	- -

TABLE 2 - LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS IN EACH STATISTICAL DIVISION  
AND SUBDIVISION OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE STATISTICAL DIVISION

1.0 City Statistical Subdivision

Adelaide (C)

1.1 Inner Western Statistical Subdivision

Hindmarsh (M)  
 Thebarton (M)  
 West Torrens (C) (Part)

1.2 Inner Eastern Statistical Subdivision

Burnside (C) (Part)  
 Kensington and Norwood (C)  
 Prospect (C)  
 St Peters (M)  
 Unley (C)  
 Walkerville (M)

1.3 North Eastern Suburban Statistical Subdivision

Enfield (C) (Part)  
 Salisbury (C) (Part)  
 Tea Tree Gully (C)

1.4 Eastern Suburban Statistical Subdivision

Burnside (C) (Part)  
 Campbelltown (C)  
 East Torrens (D.C.)  
 Payneham (C)

1.5 South Eastern Hills Statistical Subdivision

Colonel Light Gardens (M)  
 Meadows (D.C.) (Part)  
 Mitcham (C)  
 Stirling (D.C.)

1.6 South Western Coastal Statistical Subdivision

Brighton (C)  
 Marion (C)  
 Meadows (D.C.) (Part)  
 Noarlunga (D.C.)  
 Willunga (D.C.) (Part)

## 1.7 Western Suburban Statistical Subdivision

Glenelg (C)  
 Henley and Grange (C)  
 West Torrens (C) (Part)

## 1.8 North Western Suburban Statistical Subdivision

Enfield (C) (Part)  
 Port Adelaide (C)  
 Woodville (C)  
 Unincorporated

## 1.9 Para Statistical Subdivision

Elizabeth (C)  
 Gawler (M)  
 Mudla Wirra (D.C.) (Part)  
 Munno Para (D.C.)  
 Salisbury (C) (Part)

CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION

## 2.1 Central Plains Statistical Subdivision

Balaklava (D.C.)  
 Blyth (D.C.)  
 Bute (D.C.)  
 Kadina (D.C.)  
 Kadina (M)  
 Mallala (D.C.)  
 Moonta (M)  
 Mudla Wirra (D.C.) (Part)  
 Owen (D.C.)  
 Port Broughton (D.C.)  
 Port Wakefield (D.C.)  
 Redhill (D.C.)  
 Snowtown (D.C.)  
 Wallaroo (M)  
 Unincorporated

## 2.2 Yorke Statistical Subdivision

Central Yorke Peninsula (D.C.)  
 Clinton (D.C.)  
 Minlaton (D.C.)  
 Warooka (D.C.)  
 Yorketown (D.C.)  
 Unincorporated

KANGAROO ISLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION

Dudley (D.C.)  
 Kingscote (D.C.)  
 Unincorporated

MOUNT LOFTY RANGES STATISTICAL DIVISION

## 4.1 Northern Ranges Statistical Subdivision

Angaston (D.C.)  
 Barossa (D.C.)  
 Clare (D.C.)  
 Freeling (D.C.)  
 Kapunda (D.C.)  
 Riverton (D.C.)  
 Saddleworth and Auburn (D.C.)  
 Tanunda (D.C.)

## 4.2 Southern Ranges Statistical Subdivision

Encounter Bay (D.C.)  
 Gumeracha (D.C.)  
 Meadows (D.C.) (Part)  
 Mount Barker (D.C.)  
 Mount Pleasant (D.C.)  
 Onkaparinga (D.C.)  
 Port Elliot and Goolwa (D.C.)  
 Strathalbyn (D.C.)  
 Strathalbyn (M)  
 Victor Harbor (M)  
 Willunga (D.C.) (Part)  
 Yankalilla (D.C.)  
 Unincorporated

MURRAY STATISTICAL DIVISION

## 5.1 Upper Murray Statistical Subdivision

Barmera (D.C.)  
 Berri (D.C.)  
 Eudunda (D.C.)  
 Loxton (D.C.)  
 Morgan (D.C.)  
 Paringa (D.C.)  
 Renmark (M)  
 Robertstown (D.C.)  
 Sedan (D.C.)  
 Truro (D.C.)  
 Waikerie (D.C.)  
 Unincorporated

## 5.2 Lower Murray Statistical Subdivision

Mannum (D.C.)  
 Marne (D.C.)  
 Meningie (D.C.)  
 Mobilong (D.C.)  
 Murray Bridge (M)  
 Unincorporated

### 5.3 Mallee Statistical Subdivision

Browns Well (D.C.)  
 East Murray (D.C.)  
 Karoonda (D.C.)  
 Lameroo (D.C.)  
 Peake (D.C.)  
 Pinnaroo (D.C.)

## SOUTH EAST STATISTICAL DIVISION

### 6.1 Upper South East Statistical Subdivision

Coonalpyn Downs (D.C.)  
 Lacepede (D.C.)  
 Lucindale (D.C.)  
 Naracoorte (D.C.)  
 Naracoorte (M)  
 Robe (D.C.)  
 Tatiara (D.C.)  
 Unincorporated

### 6.2 Lower South East Statistical Subdivision

Beachport (D.C.)  
 Millicent (D.C.)  
 Mount Gambier (C)  
 Mount Gambier (D.C.)  
 Penola (D.C.)  
 Port Macdonnell (D.C.)  
 Tantanoola (D.C.)  
 Unincorporated

## EYRE STATISTICAL DIVISION

### 7.1 Upper Eyre Statistical Subdivision

Kimba (D.C.)  
 Le Hunte (D.C.)  
 Murat Bay (D.C.)  
 Streaky Bay (D.C.)  
 Unincorporated

### 7.2 Lower Eyre Statistical Subdivision

Cleve (D.C.)  
 Elliston (D.C.)  
 Franklin Harbor (D.C.)  
 Lincoln (D.C.)  
 Port Lincoln (M)  
 Tumby Bay (D.C.)  
 Unincorporated

NORTHERN STATISTICAL DIVISION

## 8.1 Spencer Statistical Subdivision

Crystal Brook (D.C.)  
 Georgetown (D.C.)  
 Gladstone (D.C.)  
 Kanyaka - Quorn (D.C.)  
 Laura (D.C.)  
 Pirie (D.C.)  
 Port Augusta (C)  
 Port Germein (D.C.)  
 Port Pirie (C)  
 Whyalla (C)  
 Wilmington (D.C.)  
 Unincorporated

## 8.2 Frome Statistical Subdivision

Burra Burra (D.C.)  
 Carrieton (D.C.)  
 Hallett (D.C.)  
 Hawker (D.C.)  
 Jamestown (D.C.)  
 Jamestown (M)  
 Orroroo (D.C.)  
 Peterborough (D.C.)  
 Peterborough (M)  
 Spalding (D.C.)

FAR NORTH STATISTICAL DIVISION

- (C) - Municipality with City Status
- (D.C.) - District Council
- (M) - Municipality



TABLE 3 - AREA AND POPULATION (a)

STATISTICAL DIVISION and Subdivision	Area at 30 June 1970	Population at 30 June				
		1966 (Census)	1967	1968	1969	1970
	Sq. miles					
<b>ADELAIDE</b>						
City	5.89	18,619	17,800	17,100	16,800	16,100
Inner Western	4.24	25,992	25,500	25,000	24,800	24,500
Inner Eastern	14.17	100,897	100,000	99,200	98,500	98,500
N.E. Suburban	71.78	91,593	96,800	100,500	104,500	110,700
Eastern Suburban	66.71	81,779	83,400	84,800	86,200	87,600
S.E. Hills	122.85	62,017	63,000	64,000	65,400	66,900
S.W. Coastal	176.17	107,274	109,500	112,100	116,300	120,900
Western Suburban	15.75	72,820	73,900	74,600	76,200	77,800
N.W. Suburban	40.93	135,893	134,650	133,950	134,450	134,900
Para	196.32	74,677	79,550	83,050	85,450	87,500
<b>CENTRAL</b>						
Central Plains	2,889.50	21,569	21,450	21,450	21,300	21,350
Yorke	2,253.79	11,762	11,750	11,750	11,800	11,900
<b>KANGAROO ISLAND</b>	1,680.22	3,375	3,400	3,450	3,450	3,550
<b>MOUNT LOFTY RANGES</b>						
Northern Ranges	1,309.18	21,852	21,850	21,850	22,000	22,150
Southern Ranges	1,777.21	30,561	30,800	30,950	31,200	31,450
<b>MURRAY</b>						
Upper Murray	5,137.52	31,802	32,000	32,300	32,500	32,750
Lower Murray	2,607.42	17,984	18,250	18,550	18,800	18,850
Mallee	5,214.73	7,597	7,550	7,550	7,550	7,500
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>						
Upper South East	7,581.17	20,724	20,950	21,250	21,550	21,900
Lower South East	2,239.15	36,880	37,050	37,350	37,750	38,100
<b>EYRE</b>						
Upper Eyre	7,836.69	8,180	8,250	8,450	8,750	9,000
Lower Eyre	8,386.90	20,820	21,050	21,400	21,750	22,100
<b>NORTHERN</b>						
Spencer	5,122.19	61,628	64,150	66,600	69,000	70,950
Frome	5,604.57	12,925	12,700	12,600	12,550	12,550
<b>FAR NORTH (b)</b>	319,714.95	15,764	16,180	15,412	15,850	15,200
<b>SUMMARY</b>						
ADELAIDE	714.81	771,561	784,100	794,300	808,600	825,400
CENTRAL	5,143.29	33,331	33,200	33,200	33,100	33,250
KANGAROO ISLAND	1,680.22	3,375	3,400	3,450	3,450	3,550
MOUNT LOFTY RANGES	3,086.39	52,413	52,650	52,800	53,200	53,600
MURRAY	12,959.67	57,383	57,800	58,400	58,850	59,100
SOUTH EAST	9,820.32	57,604	58,000	58,600	59,300	60,000
EYRE	16,223.59	29,000	29,300	29,850	30,500	31,100
NORTHERN	10,726.76	74,553	76,850	79,200	81,550	83,500
FAR NORTH (b)	319,714.95	15,764	16,180	15,412	15,850	15,200
<b>TOTAL STATE</b>	380,070.00	1,094,984	1,111,480	1,125,212	1,144,400	1,164,700

(a) See Explanatory Note number 1.

(b) Includes migratory population (at 1966 Census, 1574 persons).

TABLE 4 - POPULATION: AGE DISTRIBUTION,

STATISTICAL DIVISION and Subdivision	Age Last Birthday (Years)							
	0-9		10-19		20-29		30-39	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
<b>ADELAIDE</b>								
City	1,005	981	1,291	1,774	1,566	1,610	1,182	848
Inner Western	2,267	2,207	2,100	2,124	1,896	1,699	1,632	1,415
Inner Eastern	6,986	6,566	8,463	8,391	6,859	6,532	5,036	4,760
N.E. Suburban	11,446	10,816	9,417	8,807	6,282	6,879	6,790	6,507
Eastern Suburban	8,055	7,726	7,649	7,104	5,223	5,444	5,267	5,125
S.E. Hills	5,540	5,379	6,028	6,130	3,449	3,617	3,556	3,569
S.W. Coastal	11,389	10,972	11,818	10,952	6,017	6,474	6,821	7,151
Western Suburban	6,083	5,807	6,603	6,746	4,831	4,845	4,010	4,216
N.W. Suburban	12,582	11,900	14,412	14,109	8,345	7,956	7,694	7,756
Para	11,089	10,322	7,895	7,168	4,887	5,627	5,776	5,594
<b>CENTRAL</b>								
Central Plains	2,245	2,107	2,067	1,922	1,229	1,164	1,240	1,199
Yorke	1,422	1,358	1,127	1,076	785	722	730	656
<b>KANGAROO ISLAND</b>	397	388	437	362	214	180	176	175
<b>MOUNT LOFTY RANGES</b>								
Northern Ranges	2,118	2,106	2,082	1,951	1,209	1,197	1,235	1,132
Southern Ranges	3,050	2,877	2,986	2,688	2,203	1,702	1,663	1,604
<b>MURRAY</b>								
Upper Murray	3,468	3,321	3,365	3,128	2,009	1,923	2,014	1,852
Lower Murray	2,060	1,954	1,777	1,687	1,168	1,128	1,068	965
Mallee	938	976	780	718	636	512	510	415
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>								
Upper South East	2,564	2,483	2,181	1,918	1,615	1,359	1,446	1,259
Lower South East	4,519	4,441	3,976	3,537	2,532	2,532	2,476	2,143
<b>EYRE</b>								
Upper Eyre	978	964	844	710	742	551	585	431
Lower Eyre	2,589	2,398	2,079	1,960	1,677	1,368	1,437	1,185
<b>NORTHERN</b>								
Spencer	7,465	7,012	6,120	5,815	4,990	4,127	4,450	3,644
Frome	1,454	1,477	1,198	1,229	822	735	831	722
<b>FAR NORTH (b)</b>	1,437	1,421	1,129	717	2,062	929	1,898	696
<b>SUMMARY</b>								
ADELAIDE	76,442	72,676	75,676	73,305	49,355	50,683	47,764	46,941
CENTRAL	3,667	3,465	3,194	2,998	2,014	1,886	1,970	1,855
KANGAROO ISLAND	397	388	437	362	214	180	176	175
MOUNT LOFTY RANGES	5,168	4,983	5,068	4,639	3,412	2,899	2,898	2,736
MURRAY	6,486	6,251	5,922	5,533	3,813	3,563	3,592	3,232
SOUTH EAST	7,083	6,924	6,157	5,455	4,147	3,891	3,922	3,402
EYRE	3,567	3,362	2,923	2,670	2,419	1,919	2,022	1,616
NORTHERN	8,919	8,489	7,318	7,044	5,812	4,862	5,281	4,366
FAR NORTH (b)	1,437	1,421	1,129	717	2,062	929	1,898	696
<b>TOTAL STATE</b>	113,166	107,959	107,824	102,723	73,248	70,812	69,523	65,019

(a) All figures exclude full-blood Aborigines.

(b) Includes migratory population of 1,573 persons (1,420 males and 153 females).

CENSUS 30 JUNE 1966 (a)

Age Last Birthday (Years)										
40-49		50-59		60-69		70 and over		Total		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
1,295	989	1,221	1,070	923	957	700	1,165	9,183	9,394	18,577
1,551	1,434	1,579	1,566	1,085	1,239	824	1,352	12,934	13,036	25,970
5,744	6,199	5,820	6,790	4,433	6,155	4,126	7,991	47,467	53,384	100,851
6,241	5,732	3,791	3,373	1,558	1,632	868	1,380	46,393	45,126	91,519
5,046	5,100	4,073	4,405	2,618	3,299	2,069	3,560	40,000	41,763	81,763
4,109	4,327	3,450	3,606	2,200	2,655	1,699	2,687	30,031	31,970	62,001
7,598	7,655	5,046	5,111	2,701	3,182	1,682	2,637	53,072	54,134	107,206
5,027	5,198	4,132	4,451	2,576	3,346	1,793	3,144	35,055	37,753	72,808
9,948	9,756	8,048	7,588	4,448	4,626	2,676	4,003	68,153	67,696	135,849
4,369	3,948	2,324	2,104	1,020	1,154	576	812	37,936	36,729	74,665
1,279	1,280	1,200	1,181	840	893	767	948	10,867	10,694	21,561
691	659	605	551	380	352	271	342	6,011	5,716	11,727
266	249	176	127	75	49	48	56	1,789	1,586	3,375
1,325	1,394	1,251	1,249	874	919	769	1,035	10,863	10,983	21,846
1,867	1,898	1,768	1,681	1,178	1,247	984	1,130	15,699	14,827	30,526
2,174	1,939	1,701	1,418	977	839	770	773	16,498	15,193	31,691
1,058	1,052	899	883	612	564	494	561	9,136	8,794	17,930
474	389	354	280	204	141	150	111	4,046	3,542	7,588
1,300	1,139	1,014	835	513	428	298	368	10,931	9,789	20,720
2,257	2,114	1,684	1,502	885	872	605	762	18,944	17,903	36,847
488	409	400	249	215	145	135	121	4,387	3,580	7,967
1,261	1,149	1,005	821	564	491	354	419	10,966	9,791	20,757
3,837	3,256	2,905	2,497	1,580	1,414	1,019	1,232	32,366	28,997	61,363
809	702	606	581	448	443	401	437	6,569	6,326	12,895
1,391	440	882	267	337	115	98	54	9,234	4,639	13,873
50,928	50,340	39,484	40,064	23,562	28,245	17,013	28,731	380,224	390,985	771,209
1,970	1,939	1,805	1,732	1,220	1,245	1,038	1,290	16,878	16,410	33,288
266	249	176	127	75	49	48	56	1,789	1,586	3,375
3,192	3,292	3,019	2,930	2,052	2,166	1,753	2,165	26,562	25,810	52,372
3,706	3,380	2,954	2,581	1,793	1,544	1,414	1,445	29,680	27,529	57,209
3,567	3,253	2,698	2,337	1,398	1,300	903	1,130	29,875	27,692	57,567
1,749	1,558	1,405	1,070	779	636	489	540	15,353	13,371	28,724
4,646	3,958	3,511	3,078	2,028	1,857	1,420	1,669	38,935	35,323	74,258
1,391	440	882	267	337	115	98	54	9,234	4,639	13,873
71,415	68,409	55,934	54,186	33,244	37,157	24,176	37,080	548,530	543,345	1,091,875

TABLE 5 - WORK FORCE: INDUSTRY GROUPS,

STATISTICAL DIVISION and Subdivision	Primary Production		Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services	Building and Construction	Transport and Storage	Communication
	Rural	Other						
<b>ADELAIDE</b>								
City	117	4	46	2,069	184	622	331	171
Inner Western	64	3	29	4,856	404	933	617	185
Inner Eastern	307	24	140	11,281	1,150	3,299	1,751	941
N.E. Suburban	442	13	146	12,550	837	3,897	1,877	807
Eastern Suburban	957	22	200	7,708	1,034	3,222	1,239	683
S.E. Hills	679	27	83	5,920	605	1,911	942	693
S.W. Coastal	922	21	162	12,573	1,013	3,830	1,881	1,229
Western Suburban	299	16	109	8,867	892	2,352	1,535	798
N.W. Suburban	467	79	77	24,109	2,079	4,289	4,772	846
Para	1,173	7	71	11,945	505	2,661	922	492
<b>CENTRAL</b>								
Central Plains	3,286	83	33	663	78	621	377	304
Yorke	1,950	90	124	317	43	308	159	113
<b>KANGAROO ISLAND</b>	622	17	15	48	28	94	62	44
<b>MOUNT LOFTY RANGES</b>								
Northern Ranges	2,849	32	83	1,735	135	678	257	209
Southern Ranges	4,757	96	202	1,805	204	844	391	327
<b>MURRAY</b>								
Upper Murray	5,252	57	24	1,976	221	1,220	357	197
Lower Murray	2,304	56	24	1,169	99	473	563	222
Mallee	2,047	18	8	73	14	237	73	54
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>								
Upper South East	3,998	128	21	412	79	735	314	211
Lower South East	2,948	759	55	3,659	391	1,083	646	256
<b>EYRE</b>								
Upper Eyre	1,717	115	19	128	31	336	151	91
Lower Eyre	2,972	185	26	882	191	914	548	239
<b>NORTHERN</b>								
Spencer	2,213	70	391	8,424	1,069	2,366	2,270	436
Frome	1,901	15	18	369	50	501	477	174
<b>FAR NORTH</b>	1,436	40	1,125	1,517	32	1,008	1,470	161
<b>SUMMARY</b>								
ADELAIDE	5,427	216	1,063	101,878	8,703	27,016	15,867	6,845
CENTRAL	5,236	173	157	980	121	929	536	417
KANGAROO ISLAND	622	17	15	48	28	94	62	44
MOUNT LOFTY RANGES	7,606	128	285	3,540	339	1,522	648	536
MURRAY	9,603	131	56	3,218	334	1,930	993	473
SOUTH EAST	6,946	887	76	4,071	470	1,818	960	467
EYRE	4,689	300	45	1,010	222	1,250	699	330
NORTHERN	4,114	85	409	8,793	1,119	2,867	2,747	610
FAR NORTH	1,436	40	1,125	1,517	32	1,008	1,470	161
<b>TOTAL STATE</b>	<b>45,679</b>	<b>1,977</b>	<b>3,231</b>	<b>125,055</b>	<b>11,368</b>	<b>38,434</b>	<b>23,982</b>	<b>9,883</b>

(a) See Explanatory Note number 2.

n.e.i. - not elsewhere included

CENSUS 30 JUNE 1966 (a)

Finance and Property	Commerce	Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Defence Services	Community and Business Services	Amusement, Hotels, Cafes, etc.	Other and Undefined	Total		
						Males	Females	Persons
313	1,202	289	2,619	1,083	309	5,515	3,844	9,359
278	1,862	220	797	690	344	7,965	3,317	11,282
2,009	7,758	1,720	7,601	3,233	820	27,535	14,499	42,034
1,309	7,381	1,177	4,189	1,959	775	25,984	11,375	37,359
1,840	6,656	1,320	5,571	1,789	534	22,833	9,942	32,775
1,520	4,947	1,215	4,505	1,364	410	17,185	7,636	24,821
2,337	8,764	1,955	5,196	2,273	631	29,838	12,949	42,787
1,914	6,795	1,314	3,947	2,134	471	21,263	10,180	31,443
1,555	9,826	1,590	5,131	2,711	1,244	41,088	17,687	58,775
655	4,239	1,915	2,112	1,004	569	20,248	8,022	28,270
142	1,197	118	610	397	124	6,022	2,011	8,033
79	640	19	342	184	39	3,494	913	4,407
16	164	18	107	69	20	1,011	313	1,324
158	1,126	90	606	353	123	6,384	2,050	8,434
230	1,443	772	885	541	214	9,334	3,377	12,711
211	1,586	143	870	674	264	9,590	3,462	13,052
122	999	63	458	407	145	5,174	1,930	7,104
36	353	24	170	91	37	2,482	753	3,235
175	1,288	81	544	455	107	6,548	2,000	8,548
306	2,332	158	1,157	740	332	10,977	3,845	14,822
53	453	32	220	150	82	2,726	852	3,578
151	1,323	93	574	452	131	6,471	2,210	8,681
384	2,904	274	1,892	1,248	414	19,074	5,281	24,355
69	656	42	362	258	73	3,822	1,143	4,965
30	311	425	381	240	94	7,055	1,215	8,270
13,730	59,430	12,715	41,668	18,240	6,107	219,454	99,451	318,905
221	1,837	137	952	581	163	9,516	2,924	12,440
16	164	18	107	69	20	1,011	313	1,324
388	2,569	862	1,491	894	337	15,718	5,427	21,145
369	2,938	230	1,498	1,172	446	17,246	6,145	23,391
481	3,620	239	1,701	1,195	439	17,525	5,845	23,370
204	1,776	125	794	602	213	9,197	3,062	12,259
453	3,560	316	2,254	1,506	487	22,896	6,424	29,320
30	311	425	381	240	94	7,055	1,215	8,270
15,892	76,205	15,067	50,846	24,499	8,306	319,618	130,806	450,424

TABLE 6 - PRIVATE DWELLINGS (a)

STATISTICAL DIVISION and Subdivision	At 30 June				
	1966 (Census)	1967	1968	1969	1970
<b>ADELAIDE</b>					
City	5,052	4,930	4,810	4,800	4,660
Inner Western	8,035	7,980	7,910	7,880	7,880
Inner Eastern	33,693	34,040	34,230	34,310	34,670
N.E. Suburban	24,428	26,210	27,440	28,660	30,490
Eastern Suburban	25,000	25,850	26,610	27,230	27,890
S.E. Hills	19,056	19,680	20,130	20,610	21,230
S.W. Coastal	31,907	33,060	34,240	35,730	37,300
Western Suburban	23,917	24,710	25,320	26,110	26,900
N.W. Suburban	38,385	38,920	39,210	39,550	40,100
Para	18,913	20,520	21,540	22,050	22,650
<b>CENTRAL</b>					
Central Plains	8,067	8,130	8,220	8,300	8,370
Yorke	4,231	4,280	4,320	4,370	4,420
<b>KANGAROO ISLAND</b>	995	1,020	1,040	1,060	1,090
<b>MOUNT LOFTY RANGES</b>					
Northern Ranges	6,895	7,010	7,090	7,150	7,230
Southern Ranges	10,912	11,160	11,410	11,590	11,810
<b>MURRAY</b>					
Upper Murray	9,357	9,560	9,700	9,830	9,990
Lower Murray	5,908	6,070	6,220	6,340	6,410
Mallee	2,067	2,080	2,120	2,130	2,140
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>					
Upper South East	5,874	6,030	6,150	6,330	6,450
Lower South East	10,221	10,410	10,670	10,840	11,030
<b>EYRE</b>					
Upper Eyre	2,069	2,140	2,210	2,290	2,400
Lower Eyre	6,144	6,320	6,510	6,630	6,780
<b>NORTHERN</b>					
Spencer	16,458	17,300	18,110	18,900	19,560
Frome	4,048	4,050	4,080	4,070	4,080
<b>FAR NORTH</b>	3,041	3,070	3,090	3,100	3,120
<b>SUMMARY</b>					
ADELAIDE	228,386	235,900	241,440	246,930	253,770
CENTRAL	12,298	12,410	12,540	12,670	12,790
KANGAROO ISLAND	995	1,020	1,040	1,060	1,090
MOUNT LOFTY RANGES	17,807	18,170	18,500	18,740	19,040
MURRAY	17,332	17,710	18,040	18,300	18,540
SOUTH EAST	16,095	16,440	16,820	17,170	17,480
EYRE	8,213	8,460	8,720	8,920	9,180
NORTHERN	20,506	21,350	22,190	22,970	23,640
FAR NORTH	3,041	3,070	3,090	3,100	3,120
<b>TOTAL STATE</b>	324,673	334,530	342,380	349,860	358,650

(a) See Explanatory Note number 3.



TABLE 7 - HOUSES AND FLATS COMPLETED

1966-67			1967-68			1968-69			1969-70		
Houses	Flats	Total	Houses	Flats	Total	Houses	Flats	Total	Houses	Flats	Total
6	20	26	2	57	59	4	139	143	3	77	80
14	11	25	8	3	11	13	47	60	5	91	96
234	302	536	103	275	378	110	208	318	128	475	603
1,734	37	1,771	1,225	45	1,270	1,234	31	1,265	1,874	67	1,941
823	124	947	612	211	823	561	156	717	465	281	746
514	140	654	468	57	525	468	80	548	492	197	689
1,005	192	1,197	1,037	173	1,210	1,308	223	1,531	1,400	246	1,646
444	410	854	391	291	682	363	540	903	290	676	966
558	100	658	316	112	428	342	148	490	363	340	703
1,607	12	1,619	1,011	7	1,018	514	8	522	511	34	545
111	1	112	96	6	102	79	2	81	88	4	92
65	-	65	48	1	49	45	3	48	61	-	61
18	-	18	29	-	29	16	-	16	26	3	29
115	6	121	105	1	106	89	5	94	92	1	93
272	2	274	250	6	256	209	8	217	225	8	233
218	1	219	146	2	148	151	7	158	144	17	161
156	8	164	154	1	155	118	-	118	77	1	78
23	-	23	29	-	29	12	-	12	23	-	23
161	7	168	145	7	152	151	15	166	134	2	136
193	39	232	198	52	250	188	30	218	206	22	228
51	4	55	68	8	76	73	2	75	104	4	108
169	32	201	159	23	182	137	24	161	141	29	170
835	34	869	798	29	827	741	65	806	608	81	689
19	-	19	24	-	24	17	-	17	24	1	25
9	-	9	22	6	28	11	-	11	20	-	20
6,939	1,348	8,287	5,173	1,231	6,404	4,917	1,580	6,497	5,531	2,484	8,015
176	1	177	144	7	151	124	5	129	149	4	153
18	-	18	29	-	29	16	-	16	26	3	29
387	8	395	355	7	362	298	13	311	317	9	326
397	9	406	329	3	332	281	7	288	244	18	262
354	46	400	343	59	402	339	45	384	340	24	364
220	36	256	227	31	258	210	26	236	245	33	278
854	34	888	822	29	851	758	65	823	632	82	714
9	-	9	22	6	28	11	-	11	20	-	20
9,354	1,482	10,836	7,444	1,373	8,817	6,954	1,741	8,695	7,504	2,657	10,161

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TABLE 8 - RURAL INDUSTRY, SEASON ENDED MARCH 1969<sup>(a)</sup>

STATISTICAL DIVISION and Subdivision	Number of Holdings	Persons Working on Holdings	Livestock			Pasture	Area Under Crop			
			Sheep and Lambs	Cattle			Wheat for Grain	Barley for Grain	Vineyards and Orchards	Vegetables
				Milk	Meat					
	Number		'000			'000 acres				
ADELAIDE										
City	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inner Western	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inner Eastern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N.E. Suburban	258	219	13	1.1	0.5	5	-	-	1.9	0.2
Eastern Suburban	601	490	7	0.3	0.6	2	-	-	2.6	2.0
S.E. Hills	1,602	784	90	11.1	6.4	34	1	10	10.5	0.5
S.W. Coastal										
Western Suburban	190	156	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3
N.W. Suburban										
Para	1,547	633	69	1.5	2.6	16	7	4	1.0	3.2
CENTRAL										
Central Plains	2,132	2,256	913	7.2	9.6	152	517	185	0.4	1.1
Yorke	1,077	1,504	841	4.2	14.6	212	187	286	-	-
KANGAROO ISLAND	448	493	836	1.2	16.6	348	4	7	-	-
MOUNT LOFTY RANGES										
Northern Ranges	2,221	2,001	728	10.2	11.7	165	114	33	20.2	0.3
Southern Ranges	3,332	3,269	952	88.7	48.6	419	20	23	5.8	4.6
MURRAY										
Upper Murray	3,661	3,553	582	6.2	6.5	157	336	59	52.3	2.1
Lower Murray	1,403	1,461	503	29.3	15.3	244	113	103	1.7	0.8
Mallee	1,105	1,380	972	2.7	7.2	533	303	282	0.1	-
SOUTH EAST										
Upper South East	2,399	2,920	3,955	12.5	168.7	2,235	122	63	0.1	0.1
Lower South East	2,072	2,006	1,770	46.4	126.9	631	4	7	0.6	1.7
EYRE										
Upper Eyre	857	1,165	802	1.2	9.3	396	800	78	-	-
Lower Eyre	1,501	2,060	1,682	3.0	19.4	683	676	198	-	-
NORTHERN										
Spencer	1,360	1,253	750	3.8	8.9	82	270	46	0.2	2.5
Frome	1,051	1,255	1,051	2.8	12.0	132	213	27	-	-
FAR NORTH	320	1,213	1,878	0.2	146.0	22	62	1	0.1	-
SUMMARY										
ADELAIDE	4,198	2,282	179	14.0	10.0	57	8	14	16.0	6.2
CENTRAL	3,209	3,760	1,753	11.5	24.2	364	704	471	0.4	1.1
KANGAROO ISLAND	448	493	836	1.2	16.6	348	4	7	-	-
MOUNT LOFTY RANGES	5,553	5,270	1,680	98.9	60.4	584	134	56	26.0	4.9
MURRAY	6,169	6,394	2,057	38.2	29.0	934	752	443	54.1	2.9
SOUTH EAST	4,471	4,926	5,725	59.0	295.6	2,866	126	70	0.7	1.8
EYRE	2,358	3,225	2,484	4.2	28.6	1,079	1,476	275	-	-
NORTHERN	2,411	2,508	1,801	6.6	20.8	213	483	73	0.3	2.5
FAR NORTH	320	1,213	1,878	0.2	146.0	22	62	1	0.1	-
TOTAL STATE	29,137	30,071	18,392	233.8	631.3	6,468	3,748	1,412	97.7	19.5

(a) See Explanatory Note number 4.

- nil, or less than half final digit shown

TABLE 9 - MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES : FOOD AND DRINK, 1967-68<sup>(a)</sup>

STATISTICAL DIVISION and Subdivision	Factories	Persons Employed	Salaries and Wages Paid	Costs of Production		Value of Output
				Materials	Other	
	Number (b)		\$'000			
<b>ADELAIDE</b>						
City	60	1,610	4,331	11,723	2,852	23,322
Inner Western	30	790	2,229	6,389	4,357	17,078
Inner Eastern	70	1,130	2,573	7,111	1,805	14,406
N.E. Suburban	20	380	886	2,356	606	4,474
Eastern Suburban	20	450	1,146	1,922	804	5,521
S.E. Hills	20	290	672	1,406	277	2,954
S.W. Coastal	40	300	659	1,879	653	4,436
Western Suburban	20	520	1,080	4,382	938	8,184
N.W. Suburban	60	1,430	3,259	20,011	2,655	29,281
Para	20	190	407	2,368	235	3,512
<b>CENTRAL</b>						
Central Plains	20	80	136	532	60	883
Yorke	10	100	204	182	252	984
<b>KANGAROO ISLAND</b>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<b>MOUNT LOFTY RANGES</b>						
Northern Ranges	60	1,150	2,684	8,726	3,211	20,820
Southern Ranges	50	850	2,118	11,896	1,091	17,267
<b>MURRAY</b>						
Upper Murray	60	1,490	3,561	8,863	4,989	21,418
Lower Murray	20	320	700	6,250	492	8,325
Mallee	-	10	15	50	6	98
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>						
Upper South East	10	90	190	1,286	90	1,916
Lower South East	40	420	999	5,903	437	8,528
<b>EYRE</b>						
Upper Eyre	10	50	87	863	43	1,235
Lower Eyre	20	300	634	1,964	499	3,844
<b>NORTHERN</b>						
Spencer	30	250	567	1,522	320	3,461
Frome	10	50	63	263	39	422
<b>FAR NORTH</b>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<b>SUMMARY</b>						
ADELAIDE	350	7,080	17,241	59,548	15,182	113,167
CENTRAL	30	180	340	714	313	1,867
KANGAROO ISLAND	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
MOUNT LOFTY RANGES	110	2,000	4,803	20,622	4,302	38,087
MURRAY	90	1,830	4,276	15,163	5,486	29,842
SOUTH EAST	50	510	1,189	7,188	527	10,445
EYRE	30	350	721	2,827	542	5,078
NORTHERN	40	300	630	1,784	358	3,882
FAR NORTH	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
TOTAL STATE	700	12,260	29,242	107,923	26,722	202,549

(a) See Explanatory Note number 5.

(b) Figures are rounded to permit publication otherwise prevented by confidentiality considerations.

n.a. - not available - nil, or less than half final digit shown

TABLE 10 - MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES : TEXTILES AND CLOTHING, 1967-68<sup>(a)</sup>

STATISTICAL DIVISION and Subdivision	Factories	Persons Employed	Salaries and Wages Paid	Costs of Production		Value of Output
				Materials	Other	
	Number (b)			\$'000		
<b>ADELAIDE</b>						
City	150	1,520	2,434	2,714	145	6,570
Inner Western	30	700	1,503	2,667	280	5,743
Inner Eastern	100	1,230	2,232	3,542	228	7,801
N.E. Suburban	10	130	138	165	25	590
Eastern Suburban	20	70	61	85	10	257
S.E. Hills	20	190	319	957	55	1,691
S.W. Coastal	30	280	428	357	55	1,099
Western Suburban	30	810	1,730	2,428	199	5,885
N.W. Suburban	60	1,620	3,900	4,248	838	11,239
Para	20	510	762	1,265	54	2,557
<b>CENTRAL</b>						
Central Plains	10	20	24	7	8	61
Yorke	-	10	9	1	3	21
<b>KANGAROO ISLAND</b>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<b>MOUNT LOFTY RANGES</b>						
Northern Ranges	30	510	976	1,453	233	3,483
Southern Ranges						
<b>MURRAY</b>						
Upper Murray	10	30	35	10	10	91
Lower Murray	10	30	34	18	9	98
Mallee	-	-	-	1	-	3
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>						
Upper South East	10	30	23	7	8	77
Lower South East	10	110	167	572	33	950
<b>EYRE</b>						
Upper Eyre	-	10	4	1	3	18
Lower Eyre	10	30	42	10	10	108
<b>NORTHERN</b>						
Spencer	20	120	151	186	33	588
Frome	10	20	11	3	5	45
<b>FAR NORTH</b>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<b>SUMMARY</b>						
ADELAIDE	460	7,050	13,509	18,428	1,890	43,433
CENTRAL	10	30	33	8	11	82
KANGAROO ISLAND	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
MOUNT LOFTY RANGES	30	510	976	1,453	233	3,483
MURRAY	20	60	68	29	18	192
SOUTH EAST	20	140	190	580	41	1,027
EYRE	10	40	46	12	13	126
NORTHERN	30	140	161	189	37	633
FAR NORTH	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<b>TOTAL STATE</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>7,990</b>	<b>15,008</b>	<b>20,704</b>	<b>2,246</b>	<b>49,021</b>

(a) See Explanatory Note number 5.

(b) Figures are rounded to permit publication otherwise prevented by confidentiality considerations.

- nil, or less than half final digit shown    n.a. - not available

TABLE 11 - MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES : TIMBER, FURNITURE AND PAPER PRODUCTS, 1967-68<sup>(a)</sup>

STATISTICAL DIVISION and Subdivision	Factories	Persons Employed	Salaries and Wages Paid	Costs of Production		Value of Output
				Materials	Other	
	Number (b)			\$'000		
ADELAIDE						
City	110	2,670	7,210	8,926	546	22,345
Inner Western	70	1,370	3,189	6,093	361	12,827
Inner Eastern	120	1,020	2,100	3,555	134	7,343
N.E. Suburban	40	460	1,013	2,828	77	4,839
Eastern Suburban	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
S.E. Hills	40	440	800	1,664	74	3,280
S.W. Coastal	70	810	1,856	3,747	136	7,089
Western Suburban	50	1,050	2,634	3,674	210	8,696
N.W. Suburban	120	2,000	4,606	12,520	404	21,750
Para	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
CENTRAL						
Central Plains	10	40	70	41	7	174
Yorke	10	20	22	16	2	71
KANGAROO ISLAND						
	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOUNT LOFTY RANGES						
Northern Ranges	20	130	250	350	28	839
Southern Ranges	20	90	178	133	19	436
MURRAY						
Upper Murray	20	150	370	968	19	1,641
Lower Murray	10	40	70	157	6	310
Mallee	-	10	11	12	1	44
SOUTH EAST						
Upper South East	20	70	110	224	19	502
Lower South East	60	2,510	6,964	11,514	4,504	32,493
EYRE						
Upper Eyre	-	10	20	13	1	47
Lower Eyre	10	70	154	230	13	546
NORTHERN						
Spencer	20	170	397	622	30	1,352
Frome	10	30	48	55	7	162
FAR NORTH						
	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUMMARY						
ADELAIDE	660	10,200	24,134	44,795	2,023	91,591
CENTRAL	20	60	92	57	9	245
KANGAROO ISLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOUNT LOFTY RANGES	40	220	428	483	46	1,275
MURRAY	30	200	450	1,137	26	1,995
SOUTH EAST	70	2,580	7,074	11,737	4,522	32,995
EYRE	10	70	174	243	14	593
NORTHERN	30	200	445	676	38	1,514
FAR NORTH	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL STATE	850	13,530	32,798	59,128	6,678	130,208

(a) See Explanatory Note number 5.

(b) Figures are rounded to permit publication otherwise prevented by confidentiality considerations.

n.a. - not available - nil, or less than half final digit shown

TABLE 12 - MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES : NON-METALLIC, MINERAL AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, 1967-68<sup>(a)</sup>

STATISTICAL DIVISION and Subdivision	Factories	Persons Employed	Salaries and Wages Paid	Costs of Production		Value of Output
				Materials	Other	
	Number (b)			\$'000		
ADELAIDE						
City	20	290	800	986	92	2,461
Inner Western	40	880	2,551	3,550	1,521	10,818
Inner Eastern	20	90	220	698	149	1,359
N.E. Suburban	30	560	1,736	3,310	916	8,299
Eastern Suburban	20	230	537	2,052	294	3,710
S.E. Hills	10	40	92	406	29	661
S.W. Coastal	30	640	2,034	36,072	3,820	56,468
Western Suburban	20	70	204	376	74	899
N.W. Suburban	100	3,770	11,664	22,842	8,362	62,267
Para	20	180	570	1,099	289	3,173
CENTRAL						
Central Plains Yorke	10	16	447	2,096	268	3,352
KANGAROO ISLAND	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
MOUNT LOFTY RANGES						
Northern Ranges	10	220	664	433	1,106	3,889
Southern Ranges	10	80	152	188	102	575
MURRAY						
Upper Murray	10	20	61	118	13	226
Lower Murray	-	10	19	25	10	77
Mallee	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH EAST						
Upper South East	10	10	18	39	6	86
Lower South East	10	50	144	300	30	731
EYRE						
Upper Eyre Lower Eyre	10	140	407	2,984	329	4,391
NORTHERN						
Spencer	20	70	187	941	107	1,669
Frome	-	-	-	13	4	20
FAR NORTH	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
SUMMARY						
ADELAIDE	300	6,750	20,408	71,390	15,546	150,115
CENTRAL	10	160	447	2,096	268	3,352
KANGAROO ISLAND	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
MOUNT LOFTY RANGES	20	300	816	621	1,207	4,465
MURRAY	10	30	80	143	23	303
SOUTH EAST	20	70	162	339	36	817
EYRE	10	140	407	2,984	329	4,391
NORTHERN	20	80	187	954	110	1,689
FAR NORTH	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
TOTAL STATE	380	7,520	22,511	78,556	17,521	165,179

(a) See Explanatory Note number 5.

(b) Figures are rounded to permit publication otherwise prevented by confidentiality considerations.  
n.a. - not available - nil, or less than half final digit shown

TABLE 13 - MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES : BASIC AND FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS, 1967-68<sup>(a)</sup>

STATISTICAL DIVISION and Subdivision	Factories	Persons Employed	Salaries and Wages Paid	Costs of Production		Value of Output
				Materials	Other	
	Number (b)		£'000			
ADELAIDE						
City	300	3,530	8,955	8,906	611	23,319
Inner Western	200	6,030	16,384	22,566	1,740	49,802
Inner Eastern	290	4,690	12,093	14,095	640	32,938
N.E. Suburban	210	4,380	12,773	20,179	2,000	44,020
Eastern Suburban	120	610	1,274	1,895	82	4,361
S.E. Hills	150	2,120	5,088	7,708	595	16,392
S.W. Coastal	240	7,340	21,211	74,090	3,703	133,608
Western Suburban	180	3,790	10,990	13,791	1,081	31,369
N.W. Suburban	460	20,300	60,879	124,973	8,420	232,321
Para	110	7,360	23,324	47,057	3,111	83,927
CENTRAL						
Central Plains	100	310	503	624	29	1,499
Yorke	50	210	370	560	26	1,221
KANGAROO ISLAND	10	40	74	89	3	224
MOUNT LOFTY RANGES						
Northern Ranges	90	370	665	903	58	2,174
Southern Ranges	90	340	629	891	43	1,995
MURRAY						
Upper Murray	90	500	1,048	2,812	136	4,976
Lower Murray	60	800	1,785	2,721	225	5,527
Mallee	30	80	105	153	9	337
SOUTH EAST						
Upper South East	80	290	544	908	39	1,955
Lower South East	100	500	1,037	1,455	75	3,470
EYRE						
Upper Eyre	40	110	170	261	16	583
Lower Eyre	90	430	874	973	50	2,503
NORTHERN						
Spencer	160	8,130	27,893	81,880	25,567	157,821
Frome	40	300	650	392	53	1,289
FAR NORTH	10	90	219	221	10	557
SUMMARY						
ADELAIDE	2,240	60,150	172,972	335,260	21,984	652,058
CENTRAL	150	520	873	1,184	55	2,720
KANGAROO ISLAND	10	40	74	89	3	224
MOUNT LOFTY RANGES	180	710	1,294	1,794	102	4,169
MURRAY	180	1,380	2,938	5,687	370	10,839
SOUTH EAST	180	790	1,581	2,364	114	5,425
EYRE	130	540	1,044	1,233	66	3,086
NORTHERN	200	8,430	28,544	82,272	25,620	159,110
FAR NORTH	10	90	219	221	10	557
TOTAL STATE	3,290	72,640	209,537	430,103	48,325	838,189

(a) See Explanatory Note number 5.

(b) Figures are rounded to permit publication otherwise prevented by confidentiality considerations.

TABLE 14 - MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES : OTHER MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS, 1967-68<sup>(a)</sup>

STATISTICAL DIVISION and Subdivision	Factories	Persons Employed	Salaries and Wages Paid	Costs of Production		Value of Output
				Materials	Other	
	Number (b)		\$'000			
<b>ADELAIDE</b>						
City	120	860	1,721	2,304	216	6,204
Inner Western	30	950	2,570	8,533	738	13,379
Inner Eastern	60	540	1,104	1,620	171	4,278
N.E. Suburban	10	100	256	370	29	841
Eastern Suburban	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
S.E. Hills	20	350	1,043	1,727	235	3,754
S.W. Coastal	30	1,150	3,711	3,688	596	10,425
Western Suburban	30	230	530	903	81	2,077
N.W. Suburban	50	850	1,896	4,443	496	9,377
Para	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<b>CENTRAL</b>						
Central Plains	-	10	6	4	-	15
Yorke	-	-	3	4	1	18
KANGAROO ISLAND	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<b>MOUNT LOFTY RANGES</b>						
Northern Ranges	-	110	343	798	84	1,461
Southern Ranges						
<b>MURRAY</b>						
Upper Murray	10	20	15	34	5	124
Lower Murray	-	10	7	13	1	41
Mallee	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>						
Upper South East	10	10	23	209	6	305
Lower South East	10	30	51	161	13	375
<b>EYRE</b>						
Upper Eyre	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lower Eyre	-	10	7	15	3	50
<b>NORTHERN</b>						
Spencer	10	30	52	96	13	292
Frome	-	10	25	352	10	411
FAR NORTH	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<b>SUMMARY</b>						
ADELAIDE	360	5,420	14,086	26,834	2,925	56,180
CENTRAL	-	10	9	8	1	33
KANGAROO ISLAND	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
MOUNT LOFTY RANGES	-	110	343	798	84	1,461
MURRAY	20	20	22	47	7	165
SOUTH EAST	20	40	74	370	19	680
EYRE	-	10	7	15	3	50
NORTHERN	20	40	77	448	23	703
FAR NORTH	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
TOTAL STATE	420	5,640	14,617	28,521	3,062	59,272

(a) See Explanatory Note number 5.

(b) Figures are rounded to permit publication otherwise prevented by confidentiality considerations.  
n.a. - not available - nil, or less than half final digit shown



TABLE 15 - MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES : TOTAL, ALL PRODUCTS, 1967-68<sup>(a)</sup>

STATISTICAL DIVISION and Subdivision	Factories	Persons Employed	Salaries and Wages Paid	Costs of Production		Value of Output
				Materials	Other	
	Number (b)			\$'000		
<b>ADELAIDE</b>						
City	750	10,480	25,452	35,559	4,462	84,222
Inner Western	400	10,730	28,426	49,796	8,998	109,646
Inner Eastern	640	8,710	20,323	30,621	3,127	68,125
N.E. Suburban	320	6,010	16,801	29,208	3,654	63,063
Eastern Suburban	230	1,630	3,512	7,029	1,231	16,112
S.E. Hills	260	3,430	8,013	13,869	1,265	28,732
S.W. Coastal	420	10,510	29,898	119,833	8,963	213,125
Western Suburban	320	6,460	17,167	25,553	2,583	57,111
N.W. Suburban	830	29,970	86,205	189,038	21,175	366,235
Para	180	8,730	26,553	55,748	4,091	100,173
<b>CENTRAL</b>						
Central Plains	150	610	1,171	3,292	338	5,899
Yorke	80	350	623	775	318	2,400
KANGAROO ISLAND	20	50	91	123	11	306
<b>MOUNT LOFTY RANGES</b>						
Northern Ranges	190	1,920	4,297	10,438	4,410	27,838
Southern Ranges	190	1,930	4,363	15,333	1,565	25,101
<b>MURRAY</b>						
Upper Murray	190	2,220	5,090	12,806	5,172	28,476
Lower Murray	100	1,190	2,614	9,184	743	14,378
Mallee	40	110	130	216	16	483
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>						
Upper South East	130	500	907	2,672	168	4,841
Lower South East	230	3,630	9,363	19,906	5,092	46,548
<b>EYRE</b>						
Upper Eyre	50	170	281	1,138	63	1,883
Lower Eyre	140	970	2,117	6,176	905	11,442
<b>NORTHERN</b>						
Spencer	270	8,780	29,247	85,246	26,070	165,182
Frome	70	400	797	1,077	118	2,349
FAR NORTH	20	120	272	300	19	748
<b>SUMMARY</b>						
ADELAIDE	4,370	96,650	262,350	556,253	59,550	1,106,545
CENTRAL	230	960	1,794	4,066	656	8,300
KANGAROO ISLAND	20	50	91	123	11	306
MOUNT LOFTY RANGES	380	3,850	8,660	25,771	5,974	52,940
MURRAY	330	3,520	7,834	22,206	5,930	43,336
SOUTH EAST	360	4,120	10,270	22,578	5,259	51,389
EYRE	190	1,140	2,398	7,314	968	13,325
NORTHERN	330	9,180	30,043	86,323	26,187	167,531
FAR NORTH	20	120	272	300	19	748
TOTAL STATE	6,220	119,590	323,713	724,935	104,554	1,444,419

(a) See Explanatory Note number 5.

(b) Figures are rounded to permit publication otherwise prevented by confidentiality considerations.

TABLE 16 - LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE, 1967-68<sup>(a)</sup>

STATISTICAL DIVISION and Subdivision	Rates Collected	Expenditure			Debt Outstanding at 30 June
		Roads and Bridges	Health	Debt Redemption	
\$'000					
ADELAIDE					
City	2,761	2,185	478	222	12,361
Inner Eastern	3,401	2,631	347	279	4,493
Eastern Suburban					
Inner Western	1,832	1,657	203	203	2,721
Western Suburban					
S.E. Hills	(b) 3,045	4,776	326	258	5,499
S.W. Coastal					
N.E. Suburban					
N.W. Suburban	(c) 5,751	6,786	616	748	15,402
Para					
CENTRAL					
Central Plains	561	1,626	52	74	360
Yorke	336	589	31	47	310
KANGAROO ISLAND	104	263	7	29	230
MOUNT LOFTY RANGES					
Northern Ranges	491	812	46	62	481
Southern Ranges	714	1,737	61	75	494
MURRAY					
Upper Murray	738	1,617	107	170	1,659
Lower Murray	418	895	51	61	262
Mallee	258	923	42	73	188
SOUTH EAST					
Upper South East	968	1,919	142	98	616
Lower South East	938	1,710	130	50	425
EYRE					
Upper Eyre	202	1,193	23	55	485
Lower Eyre	553	1,928	54	94	442
NORTHERN					
Spencer	971	2,144	281	135	2,745
Frome	325	971	34	100	287
FAR NORTH	-	782	-	-	-
SUMMARY					
ADELAIDE (b) (c)	16,791	18,035	1,969	1,709	40,476
CENTRAL	897	2,215	83	121	669
KANGAROO ISLAND	104	263	7	29	230
MOUNT LOFTY RANGES	1,205	2,549	107	137	975
MURRAY	1,415	3,434	200	303	2,109
SOUTH EAST	1,906	3,629	272	148	1,041
EYRE	755	3,121	77	150	926
NORTHERN	1,296	3,115	315	235	3,032
FAR NORTH	-	782	-	-	-
TOTAL STATE	24,369	37,143	3,031	2,832	49,459

(a) See Explanatory Note number 6.

(b) Includes the whole of D.C. Meadows and D.C. Willunga because separate details are not available for those portions which are located in Southern Ranges Statistical Subdivision.

(c) Details for that part of D.C. Mudla Wirra in Para Statistical Subdivision are included in Central Plains Statistical Subdivision.

- nil, or less than half final digit shown

APPENDIX A - PUBLICATIONS OF THE BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS, ADELAIDE

The South Australian Year Book is published as a general reference work presenting an authoritative and comprehensive statistical and descriptive portrayal of South Australia. As such it embraces studies of the historical and geographical background and of the social, physical and financial development of the State, culminating in a picture of South Australia as it is today. Each issue includes a number of articles on matters of special interest.

Other official statistics are published in different media, each chosen as the most appropriate to meet a particular need. Mimeographed issues include bulletins or press releases which give figures, as soon as they become available, and some comment concerning a particular subject and a Monthly Summary of Statistics which supplies the latest information on a selected range of subjects. Printed publications embrace a Quarterly Abstract of South Australian Statistics which presents an up-to-date and reasonably comprehensive range of statistical information in a compact form and a Statistical Register of South Australia (issued both in parts and in one volume) in which are provided, without comment, detailed historical and current statistics in many fields.

A list of current publications appears on page 45.

## APPENDIX B - ORIGINS AND BASIS OF EXISTING STATISTICAL DIVISIONS

To date South Australian statistics have appeared at various times under two different sets of statistical divisions. These are : "Primary" Statistical Divisions, the boundaries of which have followed boundaries of proclaimed counties and as such have been unchanging; and "Census" Statistical Divisions, where boundaries for the most part have followed boundaries of local government areas.

Before 1889 agricultural statistics were published for counties (since at least 1851) and local government areas (since 1854) both listed in alphabetical order. Publication of statistics by "Primary" Statistical Divisions commenced in 1889 on the basis of five statistical divisions made up of thirty eight counties. In 1920-21 an additional division was created to limit the number of counties in each division as the number had by this time increased to 48; the number of "Primary" Divisions has remained at six since that date. In this publication agricultural statistics have been published for the first time by statistical divisions based on local government areas.

Early Population Census results were published on the basis of local government areas and counties; but for 1891 and 1901 use was made of the five "Primary" Statistical Divisions. The Census of 1911 which was the first conducted by the Commonwealth Government following the transference of the relative powers at Federation in 1901, used an alphabetical listing of counties and subsequent censuses, up to and including 1947, were published using local government areas. Details of the 1954 and all subsequent population censuses have been published by statistical divisions based on local government areas (and details of the 1947 Census have since been rearranged into the Statistical Divisions as used for the 1954 Census).

A limited range of other statistics has also been available by "Census" Statistical Divisions at various times (e.g. births, deaths, retail census, etc.).

## LIST OF PUBLICATIONS, 21 DECEMBER 1970

PUBLICATIONS	PRICE		LATEST ISSUE	DATE OF ISSUE
	(a)	(b)		
	\$	\$		
PRINTED	(c)	(c)	1970	2 Apr. 1970
Pocket Year Book of South Australia				
Quarterly Abstract of South Australian Statistics	0.25	0.37	Sept. 1970	3 Oct. 1970
South Australian Year Book	1.00	1.46	1970	25 Nov. 1970
Statistical Register of South Australia :				
Part I - Social	0.40	0.58	1967-68	11 May 1970
II - Demography	0.40	0.58	1966-67	1 May 1970
III - Finance	0.40	0.52	1966-67	8 Oct. 1969
IV - Trade	0.60	0.84	1966-67	13 Aug. 1970
Va - Primary Production	0.80	1.04	1966-67	19 Sept. 1969
Vb - Secondary Production	0.60	0.78	1967-68	1 May 1970
VI - Transport & Communication	0.40	0.52	1966-67	4 Feb. 1970
VII - Statistical Summary	0.40	0.58	1965-66	11 May 1970
Bound Volume	3.00	3.35	1965-66	26 June 1969
DUPLICATED				
Annual :				
Divisional Statistics	Free		1970	21 Dec. 1970
Cereals	Free		1969-70	3 Nov. 1970
Cereal Harvest Estimate	Free		1969-70	3 Feb. 1970
Livestock	Free		1969-70	15 Oct. 1970
Rural Production	Free		1968-69	5 Nov. 1969
Grain and Seed Harvesters on Rural Holdings	Free		1966-67	2 May 1969
Machinery on Rural Holdings	Free		1968-69	18 Feb. 1970
Tractors on Rural Holdings	Free		1968-69	3 Apr. 1970
Grape Varieties	Free		1969-70	1 Oct. 1970
Grape Crushings by Variety	Free		1969-70	1 Oct. 1970
Vintage Estimate	Free		1969-70	4 Aug. 1970
Wine and Spirits	Free		1969-70	26 Nov. 1970
Factories	Free		1967-68	12 June 1969
General Insurance	Free		1968-69	19 Feb. 1970
Divorce	Free		1969	18 June 1970
Marriages	Free		1969	21 Sept. 1970
Projections of Population	Free		1967 to 1986	12 May 1969
Population in Localities	Free		1966	12 Feb. 1970
Industrial Accidents	Free		1969-70	9 Nov. 1970
Six Monthly :				
Population and Dwellings in Local Government Areas	Free		Dec. 1969	18 Aug. 1970
Quarterly :				
Building Operations	Free		June Qr. 1970	7 Oct. 1970
New Houses and Flats (Preliminary)	Free		Sept. Qr. 1970	29 Oct. 1970
Overseas Trade	Free		Sept. Qr. 1970	4 Dec. 1970
Road Traffic Accidents	Free		June Qr. 1970	12 Nov. 1970
Wholesale Sales of Wine and Spirits	Free		Sept. Qr. 1970	13 Nov. 1970
Monthly :				
Building Approvals	Free		Oct. 1970	25 Nov. 1970
Chicken Hatchings & Poultry Slaughterings	Free		Oct. 1970	8 Dec. 1970
Monthly Summary of Statistics	Free		Nov. 1970	1 Dec. 1970

(a) Price excluding postage.

(b) Price including postage within Australia. Copies available from Deputy Commonwealth Statistician, 195 North Terrace, Adelaide, S.A., 5000.

(c) Single copies free; for additional copies 15c each may be charged.